A MASTER-PIECE.

It was a Beautiful Job Done Beautifully.

THERE'S NEVER DAY SO SUNNY,

Inete's Never a Place so Hot That Nemesis Will Not Follow Frizzell.

cri, a Colossal Coward, He Says He Dies Bravely and Wants Us to

LEVE. TEX., Nov. 20 .- The lever that door that sent the soul of into the great beyond, was Sheriff Cunningham at 3:21 this

retired at 11 o'clock last night, at 5 o'clock this morning, after a night of refreshing sleep. He y hearty breakfast and a good din-ric in the morning he took a bath wed, and attired in an elegant hell with a white shirt and black devoted the major portion of the to talking with any of his newspawhich he this afternoon

ighest penalty of the law was for nof his wife on January 24, 1891. seried to be in a much better hu-than at any time since his con-and mounted the gallows with a is mouth. He said that he felt is a little boy going to Sunday-

to sharp he was led out of the fail, and unassisted, but accompanied by eriff his deputies and clergy and the epresentatives. When the door was

ANSWERED READY med caper to mount the gallows. I and sat as judge of the court

J. C. Wingo and R. S. Stuart cone services in the jail and on the for the services, which consisted g from the Scriptures and singing, quest of the condemned, "What a We have in Jesus," The clergy bid attende man their last farewell and

reant was read by the sheriff p. in. At 2:42 Frizzell commenced a his talk, in which he warned all to his fate and to change their life. He said that he was going a heaven and that he wanted all in there, and that he was dying in there, and that he was dying i Jesus Christ. He wanted all to the as a brave man who died a th. He took occasion to tell all experimen that he exacted one them, and that was that they

after he was gone. He also exhibited a small four-bladed knife on the gallows that alies to have had all during his con-ent which was never found, although, a thoroughly searched several times, built was given him by his wife, and sted that it be not taken from his for anything else that his pockets gram after he was hanged, as he all they contained to go to his grave

e was adjusted around his neck at this arms and feet tied.

The black-cap was put over his head at Aliss and he then requested that he little hymn, "There's Never a Day so sany" be sting, which the sheriff permitted. When the hymn was finished he thats all," the lever was then pulled

not through the trap.

undertakers, who will embalm it

thest penalty of the law here to-day acious murder of his wife in mother and sister, in the town of morning of the murder Frizzell

morning after he had returned been in another county. ind arrived at the tent be made had come down to make up

r play quits for good, and that if not make up then and there, that sing to secure a divorce from her died, so he says, saying: "Mr. I have got no talk for you at all, sermore, if I will not make up with

per had she said this than she

and I can not wait and talk to you vas leaving Frizzell pulled out his

and began firing into her. the balls had taken effect she fell less and exclaimed with uplifted ir Frizzell for God's sake do not any more, for you have already ontinued to fire despite her pitiand when his pistol was empty he

-d d-n you I wish I had some to but into you." ishing his diabolical act he at up the sheriff and surrendered. un H. Frizzell, the perpetrator of this is bold-blooded murder was born at orth, Kan., on January 29, 1864,

consequently only twenty-seven was a son of the Rev. J. N. Friz a Baptist minister, who now has charge thurch near Glen Rose, Somervell the in this state. His father is a very being now in his seventy-first Frizzell's mother died when he was years old, but he was reared ences and by a pious old Christian

and was brought up in the Baptist riginally came to Texas in 1869, but mained for two years, when he re-to Kansas, where he remained until when he again returned to Texas for

He was married to Annie Brown, a daugh ex., on February 9, 1890, by the Rev. int, a Baptist minister of that place. Vife was born in Missouri, and was time of their marriage twenty-four

claimed to be a stonemason by He has five brothers and two sisters ing, two of his brothers and both of sters now live in Somervell county.
brothers are both farmers, but are in
boor circumstances. Rev. J. C. Wingo. astor of the First Baptist church of e, was his spiritual adviser up to of his execution, since his sen-

izzell claimed to have no fears as to his e life in the world to come, but said he perfectly glad to know the day and r at which his soul would come be fore his God and be put at perfect rest.

as since his sentence written severa latters to the people of this section which have been published by the local press in which he advised every one to change his course in life and to take warning at his

He also wrote a book on his life since his confinement which will soon be published.

He was a villain of very low morals, and was wholly illiterate, and even up to the time of his execution he would engage himself by drawing nude pictures.

self by drawing nude pictures.

This is a case in which the pinacle has at last been reached of the old story where the young boy will not head the timely advice of a good old father when he first starts on the downward path to certain ruin.

It was indeed a pathetic scene that was enacted within the jail when the old man was admitted to see his son several days prior to the execution. The old man broke completely down and was utterly prostrated when he met his condemned son. Frizzell was not moved in the least, but delivered a severe reprimand to the old man for giving vent to his feelings. He told the old gentleman "to take the next as it did not among the many his

it easy as it did not amount to much with The condemned was baptized in the jail yard in the presence of his father on Tues-day, the 10th inst.

History of the Trial.

His case was immediately taken up by the district court of Comanche county which was in session at the time of the murder and after a fair and impartial trial a verdict of murder in the first degree was rendered and the penalty assessed at death. A motion was made and granted asking for a change of venue to this county alleging that it was impossible for Frizzell to secure a fair trial there owing to the prejudice of the people. The case was called here at the March term of the district court and the verdict of the Comanche court was sustained.

The case was then taken up to the court of appeals who affirmed the verdict of both

courts.

Frizzell was sentenced here by District
Judge T. M. Connor at the last term of the
court, a full account of which appeared in
The GAZETTE at the time.

At the time the sentence was passed it
did not seemingly have the slightest effect
upon Frizzell, although several in the courtroom were shedding leave.

room were shedding tears.

A few days previous to the execution the governor was petitioned to commute the sentence to imprisonment for life, but it was of no avail, although the petition was largely signed.

Interview.

THE GAZETTE correspondent called on Frizzell previous to the execution for the purpose of an interview, which was substautially as follows given in the exact language of Frizzell:

My name is William H. Frizzell. I was

born at Leavenworth, Kan., on January 29, 1864, and am now twenty-seven years of age.

I came to Texas the first time in 1869, but only remained until 1871, when I returned to Kansas, and afterwards returned to Texas in 1872 or 1873. I was married at Granbury, Tex., on February 9, 1880, to Miss Annie Brown, a daughter of Mrs. Mary Brown, a widow, by the Rev. Mr. Hunt, a Baptist minister of Granbury. My wife was twenty-four years old when we were married and she was born in Mis-

We lived together six or seven months, and a part of that time I might say happily, all of which time we lived in Hood county, I am a stone mason by trade, and I made a good living and I kept my family well supplied at all times. My mother-in-law and my wife's sister

My mother-in-law and my wife's sister lived with me.

Men coming around my house first brought on my family troubles, as I thought that they were coming to see my wife.

I at last separated from my wife on that

When the men first started to come around my house I tried to reason with my wife and get the thing stopped. I offered to do anything that I could, but when I saw that I could not cause the thing to be stopped, I left her and her people.

My sister in law was sixteen years old.

he trap.

a by the fall, and this pon Sheriff Cinning.

There was hardly a graph of all she fall and her beeping. There was hardly a graph of all she fall and her before the fall and her beeping.

My sister-in-law was sixteen years old and lived with me. When I left I went to Dallas county, which was in September, 1880, and I remained there for three or four marks when I were the fall and her people. her when I went back. My wife and her mother's family left Hood county about the last of December, 1890, and went from there to Comanche, Tex. 1 afterwards went to Comanche, 1ex. I afterwards went to Comanche in January following. I had only been there one night, when I went to see my wife the next morning. My object in going around to see her was to get her to make up and still live with me. When I called for her she and her mother's family were all together in the text in which they were living. gether in the tent in which they were living near the depot in Comanche. When I saw her I told her that I wanted to talk to her and speak a few words with her. She replied that she had no talk for me, I then tried to reason the thing with her, and I told her that I had come down there to try and make up with her, which if I could not do I would have to quit for good. She then said that she had to go up in town on business. When I first went to the tent the old lady was the first one to speak after I had stated my business, saying:

"Mr. Frizzell, we have no use for you down here at all." I then asked her why not. My wife then started for town, coming towards me as she came out of the tent. She said she wanted to know how I ex-pected to help myself if she would not live with me. She also said that she had heard that I had talked around about her. She then refused to talk with me and turned around and I then shot her with a Smith & Wesson 38-caliber revolver which I had owned for some time. I have carried a pis-tol all of my life, ever since I was able to carry one, and my father has whipped me several times for it. I had no intention of using it when I went down to the tent where they were living. I do not know for my life why I did use it after I did get there. I had never in all my life attempted to use a pistol on any one else before. I herer was in nor before a court before. I never was in nor before a court of any kind before in my life. The Rev. J. C. Wingo, paster of the First Baptist church of Abilene, is

my spiritual adviser. I was raised and brought up in the Baptist church. My father is now a Baptist minister and is pas tor of a church near Glen Rose, Somervell county. He is seventy-one years old. I have five brothers and two sisters living. Two of my brothers live in Somervell county and also both of my sisters. I am the youngest child, My brothers are farmers and are in very poor circumstances. Father is just able to make his living and that is all. When I first met his living and that is all. When I first met my deceased wife and her family they were supposed to be making their living by taking in washing. This was in Hood county.
At Comanche they claimed the same thing.
My mother-in-law is fifty years old. I only

knew my wife three weeks before we wer My mother died when I was only six

I have no fears as to my spiritual condi tion and am perfectly ready to die and I am glad to know the day and I am ready for it.

BULLION BLOCKADE.

It Is Raised by the Government Modifying Its Demands

Special to the Gazette.

Tampico, Mexico, Nov. 20.-The bullion blockade which had been in effect here for the past mouth has been broken, and the 32,400 bars of silver accumulated here are being exported as rapidly as the transpor-tation facilities will permit. This delay of bullion shipments was caused by Monterey smelters refusing to pay the gov-ernment charges of \$3, made for the assay ing of every bar exported. The assay charges have now been reduced to \$2 for every 5 marks. This result is not entirely satisfactory to the smelters, but they must accept the hardship for the present.

PROTECTIONISTS.

Randall Democracy to Rally Under Hill.

WANT CRISP FOR SPEAKER.

Harrison Expresses no Choice as to Where the National Convention Shall be Held.

Increased Volume of Our Exports on Account of the Heavy Crops-A New York Combine on the Speakership-Springer Scheming.

The Blaine Cities.

Special to the Gazette. Special to the Gazette.

Washington, Nov. 20.—On Monday next the Republican national committee will meet at the Arlington hotel in this city, to name the time and place for holding the next national convention, and to issue the necessary call. Minneapolis, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, New York, San Francisco and Detroit are represented, each with attractive arguments and favorite orators. Chicago will also send a committee, but it is not expected to urge the selection of that city very persistently.

Washington has taken no steps to secure the convention. The Harrison men object

Washington has taken no steps to secure the convention. The Harrison men object to Pittsburg as a Blaine town. They may object to Minneapolis and Omaha on the same grounds. San Francisco would also be thrown out of consideration if the Blaine towns are to be excluded, and Cincinnati is seeking the convention in the interest of Blaine and Foraker. The president is reported as having decided not to express any preference in the matter. He leaves it all to Mr. Clarkson, who is not for Blaine unto Mr. Clarkson, who is not for Blaine unless he is nominated.

Crisp, the Protection Candidate. It may be just an accident, but it is interesting that the Cincinnati Enquirer, the Augusta Chronele and the Atlanta Consti-tution, all Randall and protection papers, one of which is for Blaine for president, are supporting Crisp, whose motto quoted to-day is "tariff reform and an economical government." Should these papers elect Crisp they may be expected to claim his election as a protection victory brought about by the help of David B. Hill, whose Crisp sympathies are well known. It begins to look as if Crisp were the candi-date of a faction that will recognize the Randall Democracy under the leadership of

D. B. Hill Mr. Hill, it is understood, will be coached in the senate by Gorman, who is to see that he gets proper appointments on the com-mittees of that body. There will be sev-eral very important committee places vacant when congress meets. A proportion of these places will be assigned to the Democratic minority, and the Democratic caucus committee will assign the senators to the vacancies according to its discretion. It is not usual for a new senator to be assigned to an important committee.

A great deal of interest is taken in the assignment of Governor Hill. According to usages he could not expect to secure recognition for prominence in the party. The senators are very jealous of their rights and are not disposed to recognize any claim based on prominence won outside of that based on prominence won outside of that body. To place the governor in a position such as is usually assigned to the new sen-ators would put him at a disadvantage and greatly diminish his chances to maintain his reputation as a statesman. It is prob-able that a majority of the Democrats in the senate may exert themselves to give Governor Hill prominence.

Seeking Pledges.

Congressman William M. Springer of Il-linois, who is a candidate for the speaker-My sister-in-law was sixteen years old and lived with me. When I left I went to ballas county, which was in September, ISBO, and I remained there for three or four months, when I returned to Hood county. My wife was still there, and I lived with her when I went back, My wife and her left in the house, was in New York yes-terday. He made his headquarters at the Sturtevant house. He devoted most of his time to cultivating the acquantance of prominent politicians and it was current gossip that he was following Crisp's example in twing to each some pledges for sunple in trying to eatch some pledges for sup-port from the New York congressmen. One of the delegation with whom Springer con-ferred for a time during the day was Bourke Cochran. Springer said last night that he was not prepared to give any estimate of the strength he could command and he did not want to say anything about the strength of the other candidates.

For the ten months ending October 31, the exports of breadstuffs amounted to \$169,488,463, over \$50,000,000 more than the value exported for the same period in 1890. The great increases have occurred since August last, when the condition of the new crop was ascertained, and there is no doubt about the fact that before the close of De cember the increase will be from \$80,000.000 to \$90,000,000 over the exports of the last

A new phase has developed in the speak-ership contest. It is announced that the New York Democrats intend to vote solidly for one man, and it is said that the man they have selected is Mr. Crisp of Georgia. If this be so, Mr. Crisp will receive twenty three votes, and that is a large start to-wards a nomination in the caucus; but there are some Democrats in New York who have aiready announced themselves for other candidates, and it may be possible that they will not be drawn away from their first preferences, even by the effort to make a united vote. Besides this, it is defimember of the late house, who was succeeded by the Hon. John R. Fellows, is to be the candidate for doorkeeper. It looks, from the newspaper statements, as if Cleveland and Mills, with Morrison of Illinois, had combined upon the one side, and Flower and Tammany Hall upon the other,

as to the speakership.

Capital Political Gossip. A defensive alliance has been concluded between Blaine and President Harrison. Blaine has agreed that he will not interfere with the Indiana delegation, and Harrison has agreed that he will not interfere with the delegation from Maine. Whether either of the distinguished parties will stand by their agreement is a question not yet de-termined and one that is very doubtful. Political agreements of that kind are not always kept, the reason being, as the par-ties say, that they cannot control their followers and are not responsible for them President Harrison in his remarks to the Chilian Minister Montt said, speaking of our neighbors on the continent, "Our diplomatic relations with them have always been and will continue to be free from in-termeddling with their internal af-fairs." A great many people have endeav-ored to describe what is the acme of im-pudence. That sentence, under the circum-stances, seems to be about as far as impudence could go. Egan was minister Chili when that remark was made, and then there is Kilpatrick and Hurlbut and Mizner, all of whom were ministers to our neighbors on the continent, and each of whom took every occasion possible to in-terfere with the internal affairs of the countries to which they were accredited.

The Republicans are insisting that the tariff shall be the one overpowering and

overshadowing issue in the next campaign, and the Democrats are very willing to accept that proposition. There is no desire upon the part of the Democracy to shirk the great issue now before the country.

The New York Sun publishes a three-column article from the pen of John A. Belgum showing why the Host Issue. Holman showing why the Hon. Isaac Gray of Indiana ought to be nominated as the Democratic candidate for president and how he could be elected. The article is a

very able one and very well prepared. It is not one of those which would strike the rainbow-chasers of the Democratic party, because, after giving the Democratic candidate the entire vote of the South, it says that he must depend upon New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana for the votes necessary to win.

SPIDER IN HIS SOUP

Would Have More Effect Than Harmless Billetdown

First Vote of the Caucus.

Special to the Gazette.

New York, Nov. 20.—Congressman Mills visited Brooklyn yesterday in the interest of his candidacy for the speakership of the next house. He was the guest of Thomas G. Sherman. As a result of his visit he secured the pledges of two Brooklyn congressmen, and was assured that he would have the support of the Long Island delegation. Sherman sent out invitations to a great many men who hold the same views on the tariff as Mills. Among those who called were Congressmen William J. Combs. Thomas T. Movner and David A. Special to the Gazette. on the tariff as Mills. Among those who called were Congressmen William J. Combs, Thomas T. Moyner and David A. Boody. Of the other two Brooklyn congressmen. Chapin and John M. Clancy, the former is sick at home and the latter was not invited. Congressmen Combs and Maynor pledged Mills their support. Combs is enthusiastic in his support of Congressman Mills, and will go to Washington at least a week before the caucus is held in order to help Mills all he can. Conheld in order to help Mills all he can. Congressman Mills said: "Sherman told me I will have five votes from Long Island and a majority of the New York delegation."

That is, he will have twelve out of twenty-three. Crisp will not have more than seven and will by no means get the solid

seven, and will by no means get the solid Tammany vote. On the first ballot in the caucus Mills will receive ninety-five, Crisp sixty-five, McMillan thirty, Springer thirty and Hatch eleven. Crisp can't hold his votes the minute there is a break and Mills will get them. If a third ballot is necessary the vote of McMillan, Hatch and Springer will go to Mills. I am positively secured of this

assured of this. Congressman Clancy told THE GAZETTE reporter he was not pledged to anybody, and said he had not made up his mind for whom he would vote,

The Presidential Campaign.

New York, Nov. 20.—The preparatory work for the presidential campaign began yesterday by the executive committee of the Republican national league and was continued at the Plaza hotel this morning. Twenty-three states were represented. On motion of a Western delegate, it was decided to have one day in the year set apart for state conventions, and Secretary Humphreys was instructed to ask the different

states to hold their conventions on February 12, Lincoln's birthday. Adjourned. New York, Nov. 20.—The active contest in the speakership for the next house of representatives was transferred in earnest

yesterday from Washington to this city. Messrs, Crisp, Springer and Mills are here. The votes claimed by Mills' friends number ninety-four. Necessary for a choice, 118.

An Appointment. Washington, Nov. 20.—The president to-day appointed Dolphin P. Roberts of Evansville, Ind., to be recorder of the gen-eral land office, vice Joseph M. Townsend, rasigned.

BARRED THE GATES.

The Sub-Treasuryites Score sembled. One on the Antis.

SHUT THE DOOR IN HIS FACE.

tion to Assemble at Memphis in December-What the Farmers are Doing, Etc.

Barred the Gates. INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Nov. 20.—The Allince this morning gave a final anti-sub-treasury people by barring the gates of admission to the meetings of the Alliance. This was done by a resoluti excluding all Alliance men who are not vouched for by the chairman of their re-spective state delegations. Mr. Leonard refused to vouch for Yeaman, and although he bore credentials from his state Alliance he was forced to retire. The anti-sub-treasury people made a prompt response by issuing a call for a convention of anti-subtreasury Alliance men at Memphis on the

16th day of December proximo. The most important action taken at the morning session of the Alliance was the adoption of a resolution from the Virginia Alliance demanding a constitutional ame ment disfranchising the several office holders during their terms of office. was engaged all the morning with minor

SILVER BUGS.

amendments to the constitution.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE MINING CONGRESS.

Demands Made on the General Govern ment-They Ask That Both Yellow and White Metal be Used.

The Mining Congress.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 20.—The time ap-pointed for the opening of the mining congress this morning was 9:30 o'clock, but it was 10:15 before Chairman Searles let his gavel fall, calling the meeting to order. The committee on resolutions reported as

by the miners' congress have handed in their report, which was indorsed by every member of the congress except the one from Wyoming. Their resolutions and preamble were founded on the following Resolved, that the first national mining congress is unalterably in favor of the principle of bi-metallism as approved by Jeffer-son and Hamilton, enacted into law by con-gress in 1789 and accepted by the country in all public and private business of the first eighty years of our country's history.

That we believe gold and silver—not one to the exclusion of the other—are the money

metals of the constitution. metals of the constitution.

That we are opposed to any law that treats silver as a commodity.

That we believe that gold and silver should, by law, have equal rights, uses and monetary purposes, and to that end demand of the congress of the United States the encourage of the united States the encourage of the congress of the United States the encourage of the congress of the United States the encourage of the congress of the United States the encourage of the congress of the United States the encourage of the congress of the United States the encourage of the congress of the United States the encourage of the congress of the United States the encourage of the congress of the United States the encourage of the congress of the United States the encourage of the congress of the United States the encourage of the congress of the United States the encourage of the United States the encourage of the congress of the United States the encourage of the congress of the United States the encourage of the United States the encourage of the congress of the United States the encourage of the United States the encourage of the Congress of the United States the encourage of the Congress of the United States the encourage of the Congress of t actment of laws by which silver shall be coined free in all the mints equally with gold, and to have with it full and unre-

stricted monetary power, and that the coinage be in the ratio of sixteen to one, and when the coinage is represented by treasury notes, each dollar shall represent 412% grains of standard silver or 25.8 grains of R. C. Powers of Arizons, an avowed advocate of free coinage, occupied an hour in discussing the use of silver from the ear-liest days of the world's history to the present time. Several other speeches made favoring the free coinage of silver.

Top Crop of Cotton Killed. Special to the Gazette.

Houston, Tex., Nov. 20.—The recent change in the weather, according to reports from all over South Texas, has severely injured cotton. In fact, it is said the top crop is all killed, while much of the open cotton has been beat out. However, the rain has filled up cisterns and has furnished water for stock, which has been suffering.

FOR POTENTATES.

Fonseca is Not Very Sick, But He May Not Live Long.

Assassination Threatened by Those Who Oppose One Man Power - The Junta's Answer to a Conciliatory Message. Barillas Doesn't Sleep Well-

Fonseca's Danger.

London, Nov. 20.—The Exchange tele-graph company has further advices from Rio de Janeiro this afternoon, but no indi-cation is given as to how the dispatches es-caped suppression by the censors. Accordraped suppression by the censors. According to this company the condition of affairs throughout Brazil is evidently growing more critical. Everywhere discontent and disaffection with the present regime are becoming more pronounced. Instead of tranquility and acquiescence in Fonseca's assumption of dictatorial power, there is assumption of more pronounced. assumption of dictatorial power, there is vigorous opposition and increasing agitation. In general terms the political condition of the country is described as closely bordering on anarchy. Meanwhile, the dictator's government continues its policy of suppressing news, endeavoring in this way to prevent one part of the country from knowing what is going on at its center, and so avoiding disaffection. In spite of the efforts of the government to reduce kio Grande do Sul to obedience by force of Grande do Sul to obedience by force of arms or to win its allegiance by concessions, it is now generally admitted at Rio de Ja-neiro that that state will adhere to its atti-

tude of opposition to the dictator.

The Exchange telegraph company's dispatch further declares that Fonseca's death is probable at any moment. Though it is known that Fonseca has been ill, this statement is not supposed to'refer to death by natural causes. It is taken to mean that there is extreme danger of his assassina-tion, or of a sudden and powerful uprising of the incensed opposition, which will overthrow the present regime and make away with its head.

Dictator and Junta.

London, Nov. 20.—The news concerning the trouble in Brazil continues to be very meager and unsatisfactory. The last news by way of Santiago indicated that the proby way of Santiago indicated that the pro-visional junta in authority in the state of Rio Grande do Sul is taking active meas-ures to strengthen its position and to main-tain the opposition of the state to Fouseca's dictatorship. Fonseca, on the other hand, is trying to win the allegiance of the junta by a conciliatory course. Baron Lucerna. by a conciliatory course. Baron Lucerna, president of Fonseca's cabinet, has sent a dispatch by telegraph to the junta offering on the part of the dictator to recognize any local government that the people of Rio Grande do Sul may prefer, on the sole con-dition that peace and tranquility be re-stored. To this offer the junta, after brief deliberation, replied that the forces would only disarm when Fonseca had resigned and the national congress shall have again as-

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 20 .- Telegrams recently received from Guatemala say that political excitement is increasing there and that hardly a day passes that President Barrillas does not find notes under his plate, on his bed, in his desk, threatening him with death. He has notified the Saivadowith death. He has notified the Salvadoran government that he would expel Scivadorans who sought refuge in Guatemala whenever it was proved that they had conspired against a friendly government. His aim is to live in peace with his neighbors. The Mexican government denies that any request has been made by Guatemala to preserve neutrality, but if the request is made it will be considered.

it will be considered.

Miraculous Escape Buenos Ayres, Nov. 20.-An accident oc curred to-day on the Buenos Ayres and Ensenada railroad, and the passengers had a miraculous escape. The train was crossing a high viaduct over a deep gorge, when one carriage jumped the rails, dragging the others off with it. Two carriages plunged into the gorge. Fortunately the coupling broke and none others followed. Many passengers were in the two coaches, but wonderful to say, no one was killed. Eight were seriously injured.

Will Come Half Way.

VALPARAISO, Nov. 20.—Capt. Schley to-day received a letter from the intendente of this city, inclosing another letter from Judge of Crimes Foster. In his communication Judge Foster grants the request made some time ago by Capt. Schley that our representatives here be furnished by the court of inquiry with copies of all depo sitions made before it in the Baltimore in vestigation. This request had been before absolutely refused. This action shows that Chili is willing to meet the United States

half way. No News, Good News.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 .- Senor Mendonca of Brazil says there can be nothing alarming in the situation in Brazil as he has heard nothing from his government in the last three days. He pays no attention to the various rumors telegraphed from Bra-

St. Petersburg, Nov. 20.—The minister of finance has issued a decree prohibiting the mixing of more than 8 per cent of grains, the export of which and their pro-ducts is prohibited, with wheat destined

COTTON STATEMENT.

The Short Interest Represented by Cotton While the Long Interest is Largely Speculative. Special to the Gazette.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 20 .- Atwood,

iolett & Co. say: Futures—Our disinclination to buy yesterday, as expressed in our report, at exist-ing premiums made us feel this morning as though we had made a mistake, as our market advanced seven points over last night's closing, but the more the premiums were increased to-day by the advance, the weaker became the market, as soon as the buying power was out of it, as selling orders met with no resistance and we close 12 points lower than the highest to-day. The best confirmation of what we have continually said about our spot market is exempli-fied to-day by the price of December here, which is practically spot. Although spot quotations were advanced 1-16, December is 7-32 or 8 points lower than middling. As der spots, whether middling or not. It is one thing to bull a contract and quite another thing to push up central cotton. The former is influenced by speculation is influenced by speculation from day to day, but the latter can only be moved by an actual demand, and we endeavor by going over the ground very often to keep before our readers the deeded bearing that spots have upon contracts to a far greater extent in this market than those not experienced would imagine. A great deal of actual cotton has been bought here this week and contracts sold against it hodge, and this stock will remain here

and will be tendered on contract as each month comes round. Therefore our short interest is largely represented by cotton, while the long interest is very largely speculative. We are averse to letting contracts without a strong and permanent demand for spots when contracts are so much above the latter. Our anticipations in regard to the prospective movement have been realized so accurately we feel some satisfaction in calling attention

feel some satisfaction in calling attention to those made the past week. Although they were generally considered extremely low on the floor here they have been exceeded by the actual figures. Our estimate of last Friday of 325,000 for the ports and 225,000 for the interior have been more than confirmed, as the port re-ceipts are 363,000 against 259,000 last year, and the interior 225,000 against 201,000

and the interior 225,000 against 201,000 last year, while the interior stocks are 456,000, against 350,000 last year.

The weekly movement reported by our exchange, published this afternoon, shows 443,000 bales have come into sight this week as against our estimate of 450,000.

751,000 more bales have come into sight the come into sight the come into sight the come into sight the come of the come of the come into sight the come of the than up to the same date two years ago. Liverpool advanced 2-64d better, but lost it, closing steady at last night's prices. Spot sales, however, are 14,000 bales at 1-16c advance. Our receipts to-morrow are estimated at 2,000 against 38,000 at all norts last year. 12,000, against 38,000 at an ports are yellow estimate that by next Friday the excess over last year will be at least 400,000 bales more than came into sight up to the same time last year. The 12,000, against 38,000 at all ports last year. bales more than came into sight up to the same time last year. The sentiment we express about cotton applies only as long as the present conditions exist. Whenever they do not we should give the situation as fully in favor of cotton as we now present figures that, to say the least are not encouraging.

say the least, are not encouraging.

Spot opened firm and closed quiet. Sales,
3800 bales. Quotations up 1-16c on low middling and above.

F. o. b. sales, 3950 bales, including 1000
bales last evening after hours. The interior is too high to admit of a large business.

The demand is chiefly for Liverpool, good

niddling and middling to strict middling. Old-Time Duck Hunt.

say the least, are not encouraging.

Special to the Gazette. MARSHALL, HARRISON COUNTY, TEX., Nov. 20.—Governor Hogg and Adjt.-Gen. W. H. Mabry, in company with several leading citizens of Marshall, are indulging in a regular old-time duck hunt on the Take this week.

Forecast-Midnight.

Special to the Gazette.

Galveston, Tex., Nov. 20.—Local forecast for Texas east of the 100th meridian for twenty-four hours ending midnight, November 21: Showers: slight change in temperature; southerly winds.

Died on the Train. Special to the Gazette.

Taylor. Williamson County, Tex., Nov. 20.—Mrs. Taylor of Eigin died on the train to-day just before reaching the city. She was in the last stage of consumption.

Failure at Elgin.

BASTROP, BASTROP COUNTY, TEX., Nov. 20.—R. A. Campbell of Elgin, hardware merchant, filed a deed of trust on his stock

to-day, Liabilities about \$5000.

Special to the Gazette.

Confidence Fully Restored in All Sections.

DUN'S REPORT.

BALANCE OF TRADE FAVORS US.

The Only Possible Danger is That a Sharp Decline in Wheat Might Wipe Out Margins-Number of Failures Lessening.

and shake confidence, and yet confidence is not shaken, and the volume of business is still close to the greatest ever attained. Prices are settling downward with enor mous productions, but the fact that such production increases, show that low prices are not ruinous. The alarm about are not ruinous. The alarm about the money market has passed and no dis-turbance is apprehended this year. Indus-trials are on the whole well employed, and it is equally noteworthy this week that there is a better tone in the branches of trade which have been most embarrassed. Kansas City and St. Louis trade has distinetly improved with colder weather, and is fairly brisk at Omaha and strong in all lines at St. Louis, but the car famine there grows worse, with grain blockades out-ward. At Nashville trade is fair and money close. At Memphis busiward. At Nashville trade is fair and money close. At Memphis business is rather sluggish, but at New Orleans there is a good increase with better prospects, receipts of cotton being heavy, of sugar fair and trade in plant and A. Carrent and A. Ca trade in rice steady. At Savannah and Charleston trade is somewhat depressed, apparently by the very low prices of cotton, and money is rather tight. At Jacksonville business is very brisk, but at Richmond dry weather prevents the marketing of to-bacco, and low prices and short crops

of cotton, but manufacturers are active. The distinctly better tone in woolen goods is due to the appearance of a spot demand, clothiers having worked off old stocks to a great extent. The demand for overcoatings and heavy goods is stimulated by cold weather. Wool sales continue of good volume, though Western fleeces are rather

Receipts of wheat at Western centers continue at the rate of more than a mill-ion bushels daily, and exports are also large, but prices have declined 2%c on sales

of 28,000,000 bushels. Speculation in corn is yielding, the price being lower for spot, while pork products are substantially unchanged and oats 340 higher. Cotton receipts continue to exceed last year's week by week, notwith-standing reported shortness of crops, and while reports for the crop year thus far are but slightly less than a year ago, stocks at principal points are 1,200,000 bales, against 600,000 bales last year at the

The money market of the country is well supplied for legitimate needs, but some oints report "speculative money tight."
Exports of merchandise from New Y in the three weeks of November have been \$25,251,719 in value, an increase of 33 per cent, while imports for November thus far are about 18 per cent smaller than a year ago, which points to an enormous balance to be settled by other countries in specie. One danger is that the great quanttity of wheat is now carried abroad as well as in this country on margins and loans, and there is a possibility that a sharp

decline might cause some trouble. Business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days number 285 as compared with a total of 291 last week. For the corresponding week of

Fights Arranged.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Nov. 20.—The Metropolitan athletic club have matched Andy Bowen of New Orleans and Austin Gibbons of Patterson, N. J., to fight for a purse of \$2500 December 22. The winner of this fight is to challenge the winner of the Carroll and Myers fight, which takes place at the Olympic club December 10.

A FAIR SCHEDULE of advertising rates, such as THE GAZETTE adheres to, treating every man alike, is bet-ter than high rates cut in two for the

OF FAVORITE CUSTOMERS

GRIM VISAGED WAR.

They Are Not Smoothing His Ruffled Front

BUT BUILDING ANGEL MAKERS

At a Rapid Rate-Secretary Proctor Tells of Big Guns and-Little.

How to Make Good Indians and How to Improve Our Infantry Service - The Pension Bureau-Coast Defenses Being Constructed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.-The report of Sec-etary of War Proctor handed to the president a short time ago was made public to-day. The report reads:

To the President In submitting to you this report it seems proper, as a preliminary to such comment as they may require to refer briefly to the new legislative and administrative measures affecting the department which have been inaugurated during your administra-

In the line of coast defense, sites for for in the line of coast detense, sites for for-tifications have been procured, and engi-neering work has been begun on batteries for mortars and emplacements for guns at New York, Boston, San Francisco, Hamp-ton Roads and Washington. The north wing and center section of the gun factory at Watervliet has been completed and is nearly equipped. A south wing, doubling the capacity, is now being constructed. Provision has already been made for the manufacture by the government of ninety-eight breech-loading, steel rifled guns of high power and 100 more have been con-tracted for with orivate manufacturers. A supply of sub-marine mines and seventy-three twelve-inch mortars are slso under

construction. For the improvement of the enlisted force new methods of recruiting have been adopted. It is carried on more in small towns and rural communities, and the recruits are held on probation and their ante-cedents carefully inquired into. The ration has been increased by the addition of one pound of vegetables daily. Soldiers are entitled to a discharge at the end of three years of faithful service, and are permitted to purchase their discharge at any time. to purchase their discharge at any time after one year. Summary courts have been established for the speedy trial of petty offenses. If the men desire it, competent officers are assigned to defend them before courts-martial. Punishments under the articles of war in time of peace have been defined and limited. Sunday inspections and tattoo roll-call have been abolished; schools and gymnasia established. These, schools and gymnasia established. These, together with the specific measures undertaken for that purpose, have reduced the percentage of desertions to a lower point than ever before in the history of the army, and in the last year have reduced the number of inmates in our military prisons over 20 per cent.

A system of examination of officers for promotion has been established, and their promotion, with the exception of one grade, has been put upon a lineal basis throughout

has been put upon a lineal basis throughout the army. The retired list has been re-lieved by appropriate legislation. An ef-ficiency record of officers has been kept, enabling their selection for special duty to be made on that basis.

In pursuance of a policy of concentrating

the troops in larger posts, about one-fourth of the number of posts occupied in 1839 have been abandoned, and the reservations turned over to the interior department. The turned over to the interior department. The employment of contract surgeons, in addition to the regular medical corps, has been nearly dispensed with. The licenses of most post-traders have been revoked. The enlistment of Indians has been successfully undertaken. The detail of officers to coll ges has been increased and new rules adopted. The rebellion records have been published much more rapidly under increased appropria-New York, Nov. 20 .- R. G. Dun & Co.'s | more rapidly under increased appropriaweekly review of trade will say: Much tions and a reorganization of the has happened of late to depress business The military and hospital records of late war have been brought together in the record and pension division, the settlemen of pension claims has been expedited, an the preservation of these valuable records for effective use is well toward completion When finished 600 clerks can be discharged

or transferred to other departments. COAST DEFENSE. The problem of adequate coast defense has practically been settled. Fortunately it has not been a question of party politics. There has been much discussion and some differences of individual opinion in respect to the rapidity with which the work should be executed and as regards details. It has been generally recognized, however, in con been generally recognized, however, in con-gress and by the public press as a national concern—a thoroughly American policy. Nor is it a new departure. The report of the Endicott beard under the act of congress of March 3, 1885, states that in 1860 our coast defense "were not surpassed by those of any country for efficiency either for offense or defense, and were entirely com-petent to resist the vessels of war of that period." But after the close of the war period. But the the the there was a most rapid development in the means of offensive warfare, while the fortifications which we had were not kept up, and much less was new work undertaken. Our coast cities, which in 1860 were well protected, in 1890 were defenseless.

In 1883 congress provided for a joint board of army and navy officers to examine and report what method should be adopted for the manufacture of heavy ordnance for the use of the army and navy, and the cost of buildings, tools, and the implements therefor. This board, after visiting the chief ordnance establishments of Europe and the principal steel manufactories of this country, submitted a report in 1884 which recommended the establishment of which recommended the examination of two gun factories, one for the army at Watervilet arsenol, West Troy, N. Y., and another for the navy in this city, and that our steel manufacturers should be encouraged by suitable legislation to incur the large expense of erecting the plant necessary for producing such cun metal as is resary for producing such gun metal as is re-

In 1885 congress provided that a board composed of army and navy officers and civilians, of which the secretary of war should be a member and president, should examine and report at what ports fortifications or other defenses were most urgently equired, and the character and kind of de-enses best adapted for each with reference to armament and the utilization of torpe does, mines or other defensive appliances. This board submitted a systematic and ela-borate plan for the defense of the sea coast at the twenty-six principal ports, and with less detail, provisions for the defense of the lake frontier. Simultaneously with the in-vestigations of this board the two houses of congress independently considered the subject, the senate by a select committee on ordinance and war-ships, of which Gen. Hawley was chairman, and the house by a commission on ordnance and gunnery, of which Mr. Randall was chairman. The reports of these committees, made in 1886, are replete with valuable information. The conclusions reached by these various boards, so different in composition and se well qualified to consider the subject from every point of view, were harmonious, and every point of view, were harmonious, and their several reports furnish all the details needful for an intelligent consideration of the subject. They have afforded the basis of legislation and appropriations of congress which have inaugurated our present definite policy in respect to coast defenses.

This policy necessarily contemplates a system of land defenses as its most impor-tant feature. We have some 4000 miles of sea-coast, exclusive of Alaska. No great naval power has more than a few hundred

naval power has more than a few hundred miles of coast to defend, and yet even they protect their harbors with heavy fortifica-tions and high-power guns. The cost of land defenses has not increased as rapidly